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# COUNTY OF ANGLESEY



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
For the year 1961

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T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H.,  
D.I.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.



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To :

## **The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee**

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the fiftieth annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1961.

I am at a little disadvantage this year insomuch as I am writing a report on the work of my predecessor, Dr. G. Wynne Griffith, who left the services of the Council on the 31st March, 1962, to take up an appointment with the World Health Organisation in Washington. Dr. Wynne Griffith was appointed County Medical Officer of Health in 1948 just prior to the date on which the National Health Service Act, 1946, became operative. This was a critical period in which to change the "helmsman." Within a year or two of his appointment and on the death of the County Welfare Officer, Dr. Wynne Griffith was asked to assume the Welfare Services responsibilities as well. There is no doubt whatsoever that the high standard of the health and welfare services in Anglesey are largely due to the capabilities and enthusiasm of Dr. Wynne Griffith and for the support (especially in the introduction of new services) he has received from the Health Committee and the Council. He will be remembered in particular for his work in connection with the fluoridation of water supplies, control of tuberculosis and research into the relationship of cancer of the stomach with the chemical composition of soils. As his successor, I would like to take this opportunity of wishing him every success in his new venture.

### **Vital Statistics.**

The Preliminary Census Report issued in June 1962 gives the population of Anglesey at the time of the Census as 51,700. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 51,710. The Census result shows an increase of nearly 1,000 in the population of the county since 1951 and was only 370 below the Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 1960.

The birth rate was 17.4 per thousand population compared with 17.0 last year. The stillbirth and infant mortality rates continue at a very favourable level in comparison with the national figure; the stillbirth rate being one above and the infant mortality rate two below the rates for England and Wales.

Apart from measles, the incidence of infectious diseases continues to remain at a very satisfactory low level. I am also glad to report that the incidence of tuberculosis remains steady following

the remarkable drop of two years ago. It is anticipated and hoped that the high incidence of a few years back is now a thing of the past.

### **Medical staff**

During the year Dr. M. Humphreys Jones asked for a further reduction in the number of sessions worked. The opportunity was taken to review our medical establishment and arrangements, and by a re-organisation of infant welfare clinics and school medical inspections, it was found possible to accede to Dr. Humphreys Jones' request. No reduction was made in the number of clinic sessions held, but in some of the smaller clinics the doctor attends once monthly only instead of twice. This arrangement seems to be working quite satisfactorily. The committee also agreed in principle to provide a mobile clinic to replace some of the less suitable church halls and similar buildings, that were never intended for, but nevertheless are used, for clinic purposes.

### **Voluntary Bodies**

Some progress was made during the year with the development of the scheme for the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons other than the blind, partially sighted and deaf and dumb. The survey inaugurated by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples was completed during the year by Mrs. Margaret G. Lloyd (in place of Mrs. Nerys Wheldon, who had to resign owing to domestic difficulties). The committee also appointed their first full-time Social Welfare Officer (Miss C. Jones) who commenced duties in September. Social Clubs for the general handicapped were established in the clinic premises at Holyhead and Llangefni and are administered by voluntary committees. The year is perhaps noteworthy for the expansion of co-operation with voluntary bodies in the various spheres but more so in connection with the welfare of the general handicapped.

### **Housing for Old People**

Dr. Wynne Griffith mentioned in his last annual report the co-operation of some district councils in adopting a joint scheme, with the County Council as the welfare authority, for the development of special housing for old people. It is perhaps somewhat regrettable that progress in this direction has proved rather slower than was anticipated.

### **Staff**

The work of the department was rendered unduly difficult during the year owing to long periods of illness amongst a high percentage of the senior administrative staff and a considerable turn-

over of junior staff. It was possible, however, with temporary help to maintain all the essential administrative and clerical duties.

### Acknowledgments

I am glad to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, including the St. John Detachments and the British Red Cross Society. In particular I would like to mention the voluntary workers at the infant welfare clinics — a group of enthusiastic workers about whom we hear very little but who undertake valuable services. I would pay tribute to Mrs. M. Mother-sole, of Beaumaris, who retired because of ill-health from the post of voluntary secretary of the Beaumaris clinic after many years service.

It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. A. B. Groves) and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the district medical officers of health, the assistant county medical officers, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation. I welcome, too, the opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me since I took up my appointment.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. I. REES,

County Medical Officer.

*September 1962*



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popula- tion</i>	<i>Rateable Value (1.4.61)</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough .....	3,135	1,920	27,908
Amlwch Urban .....	4,494	2,910	53,706
Holyhead Urban .....	730	10,280	101,882
Llangefni Urban .....	2,510	3,090	44,527
Menai Bridge Urban .....	824	2,260	22,967
Total Urban Districts .....	11,693	20,460	250,990
Aethwy Rural .....	52,352	10,490	66,761
Twrcelyn Rural .....	53,865	7,860	58,090
Valley Rural .....	58,784	12,900	110,797
Total Rural Districts .....	165,001	31,250	235,648
Total Administrative County	176,694	51,710	486,638

*\*Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1961*

Product of 1d. rate for County 1961/62 ... .. £1,901

## METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2.

YEAR 1961	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		FOG
<i>Month</i>	<i>Mean dly. rainfall mms.</i>	<i>No. of Wet Days</i>	<i>Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine</i>	<i>Sunny days</i>	<i>Mean Max Day Temp.</i>	<i>Mean Min. Day Temp.</i>	<i>No. of days fog recorded.</i>
January .....	4.3	15	1.9	5	45	37	0
February .....	2.7	14	2.3	5	49	42	4
March .....	0.4	5	3.3	8	51	43	5
April .....	2.4	17	4.6	9	55	45	6
May .....	1.6	9	8.4	18	57	47	0
June .....	1.3	8	6.6	9	61	51	6
July .....	2.2	10	5.8	9	63	53	3
August .....	3.4	10	6.4	9	64	54	2
September .....	2.9	13	4.6	8	64	55	1
October .....	5.8	19	3.6	9	57	48	1
November .....	3.5	17	2.5	4	50	43	0
December .....	3.0	12	2.5	8	44	36	3

The main feature of the year was the rather high rainfall and the lack of sun. Only one month (May) was really sunny. Fog was about as prevalent as in the previous year.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

### Births

There were 899 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen. from Table 3, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison



Table 3.

## BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	17.0	15.3
1953 .....	16.1	15.5
1954 .....	15.9	15.2
1955 .....	15.3	15.0
1956 .....	16.0	15.6
1957 .....	16.1	16.1
1958 .....	16.3	16.4
1959 .....	16.7	16.5
1960 .....	17.0	17.1
1961 .....	17.4	17.4

*Illegitimate live births* accounted for 40 out of the total of 899 live births (or 4.4 per cent. of the total).

The illegitimate birth rate is thus 0.77 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below, which gives for comparison the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	1.2	0.7
1953 .....	1.2	0.7
1954 .....	0.8	0.7
1955 .....	1.0	0.7
1956 .....	0.8	0.7
1957 .....	0.9	0.8
1958 .....	0.7	0.8
1959 .....	0.7	0.8
1960 .....	0.7	0.9
1961 .....	0.8	Not available

## Stillbirths

*Stillbirths* during the year numbered 18, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.34. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 5 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 5.

### STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	25	23
1953 .....	17	22
1954 .....	25	23
1955 .....	28	23
1956 .....	28	23
1957 .....	28	22
1958 .....	20	22
1959 .....	28	21
1960 .....	19	20
1961 .....	20	19

## Infant Mortality

There were 18 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 21.6 per 1,000 live births. There were 2 deaths of illegitimate infants. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 corresponding live births was therefore :—

Legitimate :            17.8.            Illegitimate :        50.0

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 6.

Table 6.

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	47	28
1953 .....	33	27
1954 .....	28	25
1955 .....	43	25
1956 .....	23	24
1957 .....	24	23
1958 .....	17	23
1959 .....	18	22
1960 .....	18	22
1961 .....	20	22

## Neonatal Mortality

It is convenient when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year of life. The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county.

Table 7.

## NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	33	18
1953 .....	22	18
1954 .....	17	18
1955 .....	33	17
1956 .....	17	17
1957 .....	13	16
1958 .....	12	16
1959 .....	14	16
1960 .....	15	16
1961 .....	16	15

## Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year. Table 8 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 8.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

		<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952 .....	1	1.1	0.8
1953 .....	1	1.2	0.8
1954 .....	1	1.2	0.7
1955 .....	2	2.5	0.6
1956 .....	1	1.2	0.6
1957 .....	—	—	0.9
1958 .....	—	—	0.4
1959 .....	1	1.1	0.8
1960 .....	1	1.1	0.4
1961 .....	—	—	0.3

## General Mortality

There were 713 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 13.8 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 12.0. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a corrected death rate of 12.5 per cent. per 1,000 population.

Tables 9 and 10 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by age at death and by county district respectively.

There were 6 fewer deaths in 1961 than in the previous year.

The experience in cancer of the lung, coronary disease and accidents other than motor vehicle accidents was worse than in 1960. There were 22 deaths from cancer of the lung compared with 11 the

previous year, 99 deaths from coronary disease compared with 82 and 23 accidental deaths compared with 11. In contrast to this the numbers for respiratory tuberculosis, vascular lesions of the nervous system and other heart diseases showed an improvement in 1961. There were only 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis compared with 7 in 1960, 120 deaths from cerebral vascular lesions compared with 155 and 118 deaths from other heart diseases compared with 123.

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1961

CAUSES	MALES					FEMALES					Total				
	0-1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	0-1-	5-	15-		25-	45-	65-	75-
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	21
11 Cancer of lung	—	—	—	1	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	12
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
14 Cancer of all other sites	—	1	—	—	8	14	12	—	—	1	3	5	6	15	65
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
16 Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	1	6	13	22	—	—	—	1	9	18	50	120
18 Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	2	20	25	16	—	—	—	—	3	16	17	99





Table 10

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS  
1961

CAUSES	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Twrcelyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
2 Tuberculosis, other .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
8 Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 Cancer of stomach .....	1	—	3	1	—	4	4	8	21
11 Cancer of lung .....	1	2	5	2	1	3	6	2	22
12 Cancer of breast .....	—	—	6	—	1	1	1	3	12
13 Cancer of uterus .....	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	7
14 Cancer of all other sites .....	10	2	11	—	4	12	11	15	65
15 Leukaemia .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
16 Diabetes .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	10	6	22	11	2	23	17	29	120
18 Coronary disease, angina .....	9	2	23	4	3	20	17	21	99
19 Hypertension with heart disease .....	—	—	3	2	—	2	1	1	9
20 Other heart diseases .....	7	6	23	11	6	26	9	30	118
21 Other circulatory diseases .....	2	1	4	4	—	12	7	8	38
22 Influenza .....	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	7
23 Pneumonia .....	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	12
24 Bronchitis .....	—	—	7	1	2	6	1	8	25
25 Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	8
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
28 Nephritis and nephrosis .....	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	5	12
29 Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	1	3	13	3	7	19	13	17	76
33 Motor vehicle accidents .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
34 All other accidents .....	2	—	5	1	2	2	3	8	23
35 Suicide .....	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	2	8
36 Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	52	24	139	44	32	144	102	176	713

## The Main Causes of Death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given below.

Table 11

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent. of all deaths</i>
Heart disease .....	226	31.7
Cancer .....	130	18.2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions.....	120	16.8
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .....	37	5.2
Tuberculosis .....	3	0.4
Violence .....	37	5.2
Congenital Malformations, etc. ....	2	0.3
All other causes .....	158	22.2
	<hr/> 713 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.

Table 12

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total deaths all causes</i>	<i>Per cent. of total deaths due to</i>				
		<i>Heart disease</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Bronchitis Pneumonia</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Fevers*</i>
1915/19...	4,151	11.2	9.2	13.4	10.5	9.3
1920/24...	3,733	13.6	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.2
1925/29...	3,810	14.2	12.6	10.1	8.7	7.9
1930/34...	3,744	21.6	14.1	7.3	8.1	4.6
1935/39...	3,775	26.4	14.8	6.9	5.7	7.6
1940/44...	3,772	26.0	14.0	9.5	5.6	4.0
1945/49...	3,508	30.6	16.0	7.1	4.8	0.9
1950/54...	3,622	29.4	16.1	7.2	2.3	0.6
1955/59...	3,767	32.6	16.7	6.6	1.2	0.2
1960/61...	1,432	30.8	17.3	5.2	0.8	0.4

\*Fevers include diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, enteric fever and poliomyelitis.

## EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 13 and 14 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

*Table 13.*

### NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961

DISEASE.	URBAN					RURAL			Total
	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Twrceelyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	5	—	—	4	1	2	9	1	22
Dysentery .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Acute pneumonia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Ac. poliomyelitis* .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles .....	1	2	250	5	—	46	22	65	391
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	2	14	3	—	—	—	19
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

\* Paralytic.

In Table 14 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

Apart from measles, the incidence of infectious diseases continued to remain at a satisfactory low level. Dysentery, whooping cough and puerperal pyrexia all showed a considerable decrease as compared with 1960 whilst scarlet fever was somewhat more prevalent. An epidemic of measles, mainly in the Holyhead area, occurred during the year. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred, which proved fatal. There were no cases of diphtheria or smallpox but for the first time since 1949 a case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified. This is the 12th year in succession in which no confirmed cases of diphtheria have been notified and the 15th consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease. That this happy state of affairs is a result of widespread immunisation cannot be contested.

Table 14.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952/61

DISEASE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	58	49	99	21	28	10	50	27	12	22
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	14	—	—
Dysentery .....	6	63	3	22	12	45	14	3	27	2
Pneumonia .....	29	10	21	9	6	7	7	5	4	2
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	2	5	4	4	6	3	1	—	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	2
Erysipelas .....	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Measles .....	70	763	159	938	204	54	1143	653	39	391
Whooping Cough ...	286	144	168	158	32	5	2	89	27	19
Ophth. Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning .....	7	3	59	2	1	8	1	3	3	—
Encephalitis .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malaria* .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Contracted abroad.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years.

Table 15

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952/61  
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

DISEASE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	1†	1*	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Ac. inf. enceph. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and polioenceph. ....	—	1*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enceph. Leth. ....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .....	5	4	9	7	2	10	4	11	1	7
Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

\*Inward Transferable Death.

†Not notified.

## Venereal Disease

Details of the work done at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic and at the St. David's Hospital for Anglesey patients are as follows :

Table 16

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal Conditions</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Cases .....	—	—	11	4	18	8
Early.....	—	—				
Late .....	3	—				
Congenital .....	4	2				
Old Cases and transfer- red Cases .....	24	23	—	—	6	4
Defaulters :						
For treatment and/or observation .....	6	7	3	—	—	—
Total remaining .....	19	18	7	3	7	5



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council's proposals under this heading provide for vaccination and immunisation against the following diseases to be made available to the public :

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus.

B.C.G. vaccination is referred to in the section of this report dealing with tuberculosis.

As reliable antigens become available so new courses of injections are recommended. This calls for a revision of the programme of injections which is devised to afford the fullest measure of protection for our children. Such a revision was undertaken in 1960 and our arrangements were altered to take account of the best and most recent scientific advice. The programme of protective measures which is now recommended is as follows :—

The expectant mother	... A course of polio injections.
At age of 5-6 weeks	... First diphtheria/whooping cough/ ... tetanus.
4 weeks later	... Second do.
4 weeks later	... Third do.
At age of 7 months	... First polio.
4 weeks later	... Second polio. Smallpox vaccination (to fit in with ... other injections).
At age of 18 months	... Booster diphtheria/whooping cough/ ... tetanus. ... Booster polio.
At age of 5 years	... Booster diphtheria/tetanus.
At age of 10 years	... Booster diphtheria/tetanus.
At age of 13 years	... Tuberculosis (B.C.G. Vaccination).

A leaflet explaining this programme has been prepared and is issued to all expectant mothers.

Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) continues to be the most popular form of protection against these diseases, and 761 children during the year received protection in this form.

## Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 17

### VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1961

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlwch .....	28	11	39
Beaumaris .....	8	4	12
Holyhead .....	87	5	92
Llangefni .....	40	12	52
Menai Bridge .....	22	7	29
Aethwy .....	96	150	246
Twrcelyn .....	57	12	69
Valley .....	76	7	83
Total .....	414	208	622

The number of infant vaccinations in Anglesey in 1961 is equivalent to 46 per cent. of the number of live births notified.

## Diphtheria Immunisation

872 children were immunised during 1961 as follows :

Table 18

<i>Year of Birth.</i>	<i>No. immunised :</i>
1961 ... ..	293
1960 ... ..	371
1959 ... ..	50
1958 ... ..	32
1957 ... ..	24
1952-56 ... ..	85
1947-51 ... ..	13
Prior to 1947 ... ..	4
TOTAL ... ..	872

In addition 1,084 children received a "boosting" dose during the year.

## Whooping Cough Vaccination and Tetanus Immunisation :

The number of children protected against whooping cough and tetanus during the year 1961 was :

Table 19

<i>Year of birth.</i>	<i>No. vaccinated against Whooping Cough</i>		<i>No. immunised against Tetanus.</i>
1961 ... ..	...	292	292
1960 ... ..	...	376	366
1959 ... ..	...	43	58
1958 ... ..	...	25	32
1957 ... ..	...	19	25
1952-56 ... ..	...	23	23
1947-51 ... ..	...	5	7
Pre 1947 ... ..	...	2	2
TOTALS ... ..		785	805

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1961, 1,686 persons received a first injection, 1,690 a second and 2,068 a third injection of poliomyelitis vaccine. At the end of the year the cumulative total of persons who had received three injections was 15,710.

In April the Ministry of Health issued a circular recommending that a re-inforcing fourth dose should be offered to children aged between 5 and 12 who had had their third injection at least 12 months previously.

Arrangements were made for all schools in the County to be visited and 3,878 children received their fourth injection.

Since vaccination was first introduced in a very small way in 1956 a total of 82,650 injections have been given.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-three (24 respiratory and 9 non-respiratory) new notifications were received during the year and 3 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The data for notifications and deaths over the past 10 years has been as follows :

Table 20

		<i>Notifications</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
		<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1952	.....	56	14	70	14	3	17
1953	.....	68	14	82	12	5	17
1954	.....	52	7	59	14	—	14
1955	.....	55	12	67	11	—	11
1956	.....	52	6	58	16	1	17
1957	.....	51	11	62	4	1	5
1958	.....	55	9	64	5	1	6
1959	.....	40	17	57	6	1	7
1960	.....	28	4	32	7	1	8
1961	.....	24	9	33	3	—	3

In addition 2 respiratory cases came to my knowledge during the year through the death returns and 2 respiratory cases were transferred from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register decreased by 33 during the year.

Admissions to hospitals totalled 38 in 1961 and, as in 1960, there were no cases awaiting admission at the end of the year.

The following is the report of the Consulting Chest Physician for the area (Dr. J. Glyn Jones) :

"The tuberculosis situation, as revealed by statistics, remains highly satisfactory. It is significant that of 112 child contacts examined, not one was tuberculin positive. This indicates that diagnosis was effected before the disease had sufficiently advanced to cause infection of others. The high rate of acceptance of B.C.G. vaccination is also gratifying.

The transfer of tuberculosis and chest disease beds to geriatrics has involved a considerable degree of hardship to patients and their relatives through the extra travelling that is now necessary to hospitals outside the county, but so far our patients have been most co-operative and have accepted the position. I trust that all possible help will be extended to those who, for financial reasons, may be tempted to refuse treatment, so that we do not develop within the county a pool of infectious cases from which a fresh crop of new patients may arise.

I would like to thank the staff of the Health Department for their continued co-operation and in particular to pay tribute to the enthusiasm and foresight of Dr. Wynne Griffith in his drive against tuberculosis, during the years that he served in Anglesey. The present position is in no small measure due to his untiring efforts to eradicate this disease."

### Care and After Care

Table 21 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 21

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid</i>	<i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/61</i>
Amlwch .....	115	38
Beaumaris .....	113	34
Bodedern .....	118	34
Bodorgan .....	132	39
Holyhead .....	436	178
Llangefni .....	113	54
Llanfechell .....	95	32
Marianglas .....	63	33
Menai Bridge .....	119	31
Newborough .....	159	41
Totals .....	1,463	514

In addition the Superintendent Nursing Officer and her deputy paid 219 visits.

Shelters are still not popular and at the end of 1961 only one shelter was in use.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 6 cases during the year. In addition 10 cases, who did not qualify for a free issue under the Council's scheme, were assisted by the Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician.

In 1961 165 contacts of 37 new cases (including "inwards transferred") were examined in this way.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

	1960	1961
New and transferred cases of tuberculosis.	44	37
Contacts examined :		
Children .....	124	112
Adults .....	45	53

### B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 22 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 1,608 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

Table 22

#### B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CONTACTS 1961

Age Group	Total Tested	Multiple Puncture		Vaccinated	Refusal of test and/or vaccination
		+ ve	— ve		
Up to 5 years .....	73	—	68	136*	8
5-9 years.....	29	—	29	29	—
10 and over .....	10	—	10	10	—
Totals .....	112	—	107	175	8

\*Includes 68 vaccinations of new-born babies

### B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

In 1961, 617 children aged 13-14 years attending schools in the county were offered B.C.G. vaccination. In addition to this a further 594 children who had missed the opportunity in 1959 and 1960 were given another chance to receive this protection.

At the request of the Headteacher of Le Bon Saveur Convent, Holyhead, and the Board of Management of the H.M.S. Conway, a number at these establishments were also given B.C.G. vaccination.

The co-operation shown by the headteachers concerned and by the Chest Physician and his staff is gratefully acknowledged.



The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

*Table 23*

	<i>Sec. Schools</i>	<i>H.M.S. Conway</i>	<i>Convent Schools</i>
No. of consent forms sent out	1,211	—	—
No. of consents .....	729	52	30
No. tested .....	646	52	30
No. vaccinated .....	487	39	29

### X-ray results

104 positive reactors were X-rayed (90 secondary school pupils and 13 cadets and 1 "Convent" pupil), but happily no cases of active disease were discovered among this group.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

### Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :—

Table 24

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
At Home .....	138	—
St. David's Hospital.....	475	13
Gors Maternity Home .....	285	3
Private Nursing Homes, etc. ....	2	—
Totals .....	900	16

In 1961 85 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 133 deliveries, including miscarriages, during the year. 19 were midwives' booked cases and 114 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 31 of these confinements.

Four applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers ; all were granted.

### Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 16 District Nurse/Midwives employed by the Council hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air analgesia during the year was 50. In addition, pethidine was administered in 71 cases.

Trilene was given to 43 cases. Some form of inhalation anaesthesia was provided by midwives for 53 per cent. of all cases confined at home. In addition in 23 cases inhalational analgesia was administered by the doctor in attendance at the confinement.

### Medical Aid

During the year midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases on 15 occasions, and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor in two cases.

## Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

## Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home. Midwives are also instructed, subject to the patient's agreement, to inform the family doctor of the pregnancy.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1961 are given in Table 25.

Table 25

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Domicil- iary Con- finements</i>	<i>No. of ante natal cases visited</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of Still- births Regd.*</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths Regd.*</i>
Amlwch .....	7	64	217	—	—
Beaumaris .....	14	48	208	1	1
Bodorgan .....	10	54	309	2	3
Holyhead .....	34	42	345	5	4
Llanerchymedd ...	8	28	121	1	1
Llanfechell .....	6	56	351	2	2
Llangefni .....	15	116	796	5	4
Llanddona .....	13	24	120	—	—
Marianglas .....	3	52	199	2	—
Menai Bridge .....	7	50	179	—	1
Newborough .....	16	60	269	—	2
Totals .....	133	594	3,114	18	18

\*Note.—The stillbirths and infant deaths registered are the total number for the district irrespective of where the confinement occurred.

### Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

Holyhead .....	Weekly
Amlwch .....	Fortnightly
Llangefni .....	Fortnightly

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 26.

*Table 26*

	<i>Number of Cases</i>			<i>Attend- ances</i>
	<i>Ante- natal</i>	<i>Post- natal</i>	<i>Gynaeco- logical</i>	
Amlwch .....	150	24	3	497
Holyhead .....	346	48	11	1,286
Llangefni .....	162	48	8	584
Totals .....	658	120	22	2,367

## CHILD WELFARE

## Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1961 was 20.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 18.1 in 1960. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 27

## CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1961

Cause	Age at Death					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cong. malformations ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Prematurity/Atelectasis.	6	4	—	—	—	10
Accidents .....	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other causes .....	—	2	—	—	1	3
Totals .....	7	7	—	—	4	18

Of the 18 infant deaths, 14 occurred within a week of birth. This gives an *early neo-natal mortality rate* of 15.5 per 1,000 live births. This figure, especially if combined with incidence of stillbirth to give a *peri-natal mortality rate*, gives an index of the hazards of pregnancy and parturition. The *peri-natal mortality rate* for 1961 was 34.9 per 1,000 total births.

## Child Mortality

There was the unusually high number of 16 deaths in the age group 1 to 15 years and the causes were :

Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	1
Leukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart diseases ...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2
All other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	4

The importance of accidents as the cause of death of children is obvious from these figures.

## The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1961 were as follows :

(a) Number of premature babies who were born :									
(i) At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) In private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) In hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
(b) Number of those born at home who were									
(i) Nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Transferred to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home :									
(i) Who died during first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Number of those born at home and transferred to hospital who survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Number of those born in nursing homes who survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

## Infant Welfare Centres

In March a complete review of the clinic arrangements was undertaken, arising partly out of the request of Dr. M. Humphreys Jones to be released from some of her work. Whilst no clinic sessions were cancelled, clinic days were altered in one or two cases and in six of the clinics the doctor now attends once monthly only instead of twice. No difficulties have arisen from this review and the arrangements appear to be working quite satisfactorily.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine children were on the rolls during 1961 and the total attendances numbered 6,750, a decrease of 1,106 compared with 1960.

Details of the work done are shown below :

(1) No. of centres provided at end of year	...	...	...	13
(2) No. of sessions held per month at centres	...	...	...	30
(3) No. of children who attended centres during the year				
and who were born in : 1961	...	...	...	447
1960	...	...	...	458
1959-56	...	...	...	594
			—	1,499



(4) No. of children who first attended the centres during the year who at their first attendance were under 1 year ... 554

(5) Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	4,464
1 year but under 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
2 years but under 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,086
						— 6,750

Clinics are held at 13 places in the county as detailed in Appendix C.

As a means of ensuring the best use of skilled "woman power" the Council engaged two retired nurses to assist in the clinics thereby relieving health visitors of routine duties so as to allow them to devote more time to advising individual mothers.

In addition to the Council's clinics one "unofficial" clinic was supported during 1961 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At this clinic 61 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	212
From 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	41
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	— 278

## Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children

There was a further welcomed increase in 1961 of dental services rendered to these priority classes. Details are set out in Table 28.

Table 28

	<i>Children under 5 years</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i>
Number seen .....	43	37
Number requiring treatment .....	35	37
Number treated .....	27	30
Number rendered dentally fit .....	12	13
Forms of treatment :		
Number of teeth extracted .....	26	62
Number of teeth filled .....	32	45
Number of Silver Nitrate Treatments .....	—	—
Number of scaling and gum treatments .....	4	20
Number of radiographs .....	—	27
Dentures supplied .....	—	5

In addition to the above a further 556 young children were examined in connection with the fluoridation survey.

## Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1961 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :

National Dried Milk, full cream .....	20,349
National Dried Milk, half cream .....	457
Cod Liver Oil .....	2,617
Orange Juice .....	12,662
Vitamin A and D Tablets .....	1,485

## **Deafness in Young Children**

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing and Lady Ewing.

3 new cases attended during 1961.

No child under the age of 5 years was in attendance at a special school during 1961.

## **Phenylketonuria**

This rare inherited disorder, which untreated gives rise to severe mental abnormality, can be detected at an early age by a simple test, which we were able to show in a trial run early in the year, can be applied satisfactorily in the field. The health visitors now arrange to test the urine of all babies in their areas at the age of 4-5 weeks.

## HEALTH VISITING

## Statistics

Tables 29 and 30 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 29

<i>District.</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>1st visit</i>	<i>Other visits to babies.</i>		
		<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>1-2 yrs.</i>	<i>2-5 yrs.</i>
Amlwch .....	75	64	412	302	605
Beaumaris .....	61	60	713	585	742
Bodedern .....	95	94	726	355	486
Bodorgan .....	75	75	883	623	433
Holyhead .....	227	260	897	578	789
Llanfechell .....	65	58	648	238	689
Llangefni .....	92	88	784	402	402
Marianglas .....	66	61	660	338	634
Menai Bridge .....	70	84	892	286	469
Newborough .....	74	69	804	363	478
Totals .....	900	913	7,419	4,070	5,727

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :

Table 30

Tuberculosis .....	1,463
Home-help Cases .....	542
Sub-normal cases .....	355
Miscellaneous .....	1,978
Total .....	4,338

One student health visitor (Mrs. M. Williams—nee Lewis) was successful in obtaining her certificate.

## In-Service Training

During the year regular seminars were held for members of the nursing staff to discuss questions relating to the psychological development of small children. At each session a suitable film was shown followed by a period of discussion led by Dr. J. Aled Williams, senior registrar, and Mr. Scobbie, principal Psychologist of the

North Wales Child Guidance Service. Health visitors were encouraged to bring forward cases of difficulty in child management with which they had been confronted in their daily work. We are indebted to the members of the Child Guidance Service for their readiness to assist in this work.

### HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

<i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i> .....	7
<i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i> .....	2
<i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i> .....	6
<i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i> .....	1
<i>S.R.N.</i> .....	1

Table 31 shows the work done during 1961 in the separate districts :

Table 31

<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch .....	166	3,483
Beaumaris .....	107	2,476
Bodedern .....	55	1,531
Bodorgan .....	45	999
Holyhead .....	292	7,336
Llanddona .....	84	1,887
Llanerchymedd .....	81	1,448
Llanfechell .....	107	1,670
Llangefni .....	157	2,352
Marianglas .....	138	2,232
Menai Bridge .....	111	2,747
Newborough .....	92	1,832
Totals .....	1,435	29,993

The following table gives further details of these cases :

*Table 32*

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
Medical .....	982	20,666
Surgical .....	433	8,352
Tuberculosis .....	20	975
Maternal Complications .....	—	—
Totals .....	1,415	29,993

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing, as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch each have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery, and the other on home nursing.

The steady decline of the past few years in the work of the district nurses came to a halt in 1961, the total number of cases increasing by 127 and visits by 2,957 as compared with the previous year. It is too early as yet to forecast whether this improvement in the case-load will continue or whether it is a temporary phase. All the increase occurred amongst patients of the age of 65 years and over.

A small supply of disposable sheets was made available during the year for incontinent patients. This service proved most useful, especially in rural areas where laundry facilities are somewhat inadequate, and it is hoped to expand the service in the near future.

Our grateful thanks are due to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation for the financial assistance so readily given to provide "extras" for patients suffering from cancer. Arrangements were also made through the same fund for the preparation of a register of persons with nursing qualifications or experience to meet the needs of a "day and night nursing" service for cancer patients.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 381 visits that were paid to 43 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

659 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 14,264 visits (i.e., 51 per cent. of the total made) were to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 264 (or 19 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 15,884 visits being paid to these cases.

### **Loan of Sick Room Equipment**

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid : air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 215 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 357 items in 1960 and 369 items in 1959.

### **DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE**

The service is provided by four whole-time home helps and by 60 part-time persons employed on a casual basis. The number of persons who received help increased in 1961 to 140 as compared with 132 in the previous year and 115 in 1959.

Of the 140 cases assisted in 1961 the largest group (94 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Tuberculous (4) cases by comparison were few in number. The remaining 42 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental subnormality, etc.



## MENTAL HEALTH

### Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service. It is gratifying to note the satisfactory expansion of this service during the year.

### Staff

The Council's first whole-time mental welfare officer (Mr. R. J. Jones) completed his training and took up duties in January 1961. In addition, the chief administrative assistant in the department and the superintendent registrar for births and deaths, Anglesey East, are also designated mental welfare officers for the purpose of removing patients to hospital. The whole-time mental welfare officer works in close co-operation with the medical and psychiatric social worker staffs of the North Wales Hospital, Denbigh, and he regularly attends meetings there.

Dr. Michael Craft was appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as a Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Superintendent of the North Wales hospitals for subnormal patients. This appointment is a welcome one in that local health authorities in the area now have accessible expert advice for these cases. In July Dr. Craft commenced monthly clinics in Holyhead and his advice and guidance has already proved most beneficial to those patients who are in the community.

### Survey of Mental Health Needs

The survey of mental health needs in a rural area, which is financed by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, continued throughout the year. The field workers are Dr. D. Alun Jones, Senior Registrar, and Mr. H. Lewis Miles, Psychiatric Social Worker.

### Junior Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre in Holyhead was placed on a full-time basis as from the 1st June and an assistant was appointed to help the supervisor. Children from as far away as Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Dwyran attend the centre, being conveyed there daily by taxis and the mini-ambulance. Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible, on economical grounds, to provide transport for children from the North Western area of the county. At the end of the year 10 children were in attendance.

It was agreed in principle during the year to build a purpose-built centre, probably in the Menai Bridge area.

## Statistics

The following tables show the number of patients admitted to hospital and under community care during the year.

Table 33

### CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

	M	F	Total
(a) <i>Arranged by Mental Welfare Officer :</i>			
Section 25 (Observation Order) .....	—	—	—
Section 26 (Treatment Order) .....	—	—	—
Section 29 (Urgency Order) .....	8	24	32
Informal .....	2	2	4
Total .....	10	26	36
(b) <i>Arranged otherwise :</i>			
Informal patients admitted to hospital during the year .....	64	81	145

In addition, 1 sub-normal patient was admitted to hospital under Section 29 and 4 were admitted informally.

Table 34

### NO. OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING 1961

Referred by	Mentally Ill.		Sub- normal		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners ...	1	2	—	—	1	2
Hospital on discharge from in-patient treat- ment .....	9	7	1	1	10	8
Hospital after or during out-patient or day treat ment .....	2	3	—	—	2	3
Local Education Auth- ority Sec. 57 Education Act, 1944 .....	—	—	—	2	—	2
Police and Courts .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sources .....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total .....	12	12	2	3	14	15

Table 35

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE AT  
31st DECEMBER.

	<i>Mentally Ill</i>		<i>Sub-normal</i>		<i>Severely Subnormal</i>		<i>Totals</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Attending Day Training Centre .....	—	—	—	—	7	3	7	3	10
Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel .....	4	1	6	2	1	1	11	4	15
Receiving Home Visits	12	12	41	32	8	—	61	44	105
Total .....	16	13	47	34	16	4	79	51	130

The Mental Welfare Officer paid 385 domiciliary visits during the year in addition to visits to hospitals and clinics. 167 of these visits were to mentally ill patients and 126 visits were paid to the mentally subnormal. In addition the health visitors continue to visit mentally subnormal cases, although it is anticipated that as the mental welfare services develop and staff increase, the health visitors will be relieved of this duty.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### Administration and Staff

Ambulances (including one mini-ambulance) were stationed at Amlwch, Llangoed, Llangefni and Holyhead. The two latter stations are manned throughout the 24 hours by whole-time staff. Part-time personnel cover Amlwch and Llangoed stations and are on call day and night as required.

### Statistics

Statistics for 1961 are given in table 36 overleaf.

During the year 11,175 cases were conveyed by ambulance or sitting car, a drop of 108 cases on the previous year. The mileage, however, again showed an upward trend, reaching the highest ever total of 248,153 miles, an increase of 3.1 per cent. on the previous year.

I would again like to thank the voluntary bodies for the assistance given to the Ambulance Service during the year. In particular, the St. John Ambulance Brigade can be singled out for special mention. They have provided a steady stream of attendants whenever called upon to assist.

Table 36

## AMBULANCE SERVICE 1961

	AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS		Cases	TAXI	
	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Mileage
First Quarter .....	1,466	753	28,036	1,243	671	29,935	14 14 1,977
Second Quarter .....	1,600	817	32,361	1,242	700	30,935	10 10 1,349
Third Quarter .....	1,583	802	27,362	1,292	761	31,544	8 8 1,323
Fourth Quarter .....	1,443	802	28,052	1,264	739	33,647	10 10 1,632
	6,092	3,174	115,811	5,041	2,871	126,061	42 42 6,281
AMBULANCES SITTING CARS							
Average mileage per journey .....							
do. do. patient carried .....	36.48	19.00	43.90	25.00			

## WELFARE SERVICES

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions.

The duties referred to are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
  - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;
  - (ii) temporarily and, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof.
- (b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons.  
At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 44-46. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf and Dumb.

### The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Llys y Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds), Park Mount, Llangefni (28 beds) and Garreglwyd, Holyhead (44 beds).

The demand for accommodation increased during the year and we were not able to resolve the waiting list which at one time reached the record figure of 10. Although this is a comparatively low figure in relation to most other welfare authorities it is a new trend so far as Anglesey is concerned. Steps were taken to relieve the pressure by accommodating three additional residents in Garreglwyd and to build extensions to that Home to provide for a further four residents and a flat for a male attendant. This latter project is a much needed facility as at present there is no male staff member on the premises at nights or week ends. At the end of the year the extensions were in the course of erection.

Close and cordial relations existed throughout the year with the rapidly expanding hospital geriatric services. Several "exchanges of beds" were arranged to the mutual advantage of both services, and I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Penrhyn Jones the Consultant Geriatrician and his staff for their readily given co-operation at all times.

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 37

	<i>Garreg- lwyd</i>	<i>Llys y Gwynn</i>	<i>Park Mount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residents at 1/1/61 .....	40	18	21	79
Admitted .....	29	8	17	54
Discharged* .....	23	4	13	40
Died .....	2	2	—	4
Residents at 31/12/61 .....	44	20	25	89

*\*Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.*

The services provided at the Old People's Homes included chiropody. Regular visits are now paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is a monthly film show given in each Home by a senior member of the department's staff.

During the summer an outing was arranged for the residents of all three Homes. Motor-coaches took the residents on a journey to Criccieth and Pwllheli with tea provided at Pwllheli. The trip was, needless to say, greatly appreciated.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1961 a total of seven persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county.

### Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 38

### REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

	On 1.1.61	On 31.12.61
Males .....	53	52
Females .....	98	97
Total .....	151	149



## Changes during the year :

New Cases registered .....	15
Deaths of persons on register .....	15
Transfers "In" .....	1
Transfers "Out" .....	2
De-certified .....	1

As will be seen from table 38 the number of registered blind persons in the county decreased by two during the year. The number of observation cases increased by one (30 cases). These were also visited periodically by the home teacher. The majority are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons,

The age composition of the blind population on 31st December, 1961, was as follows :

Table 39

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4 .....	—
5-15 .....	2
16-20 .....	2
21-39 .....	2
40-49 .....	8
50-64 .....	22
65 upwards .....	113
Total .....	149

One boy and one girl of school age are on the register ; both are attending special residential schools for the blind. One youth was accepted for training in engineering at the Letchworth Training Centre but did not commence his training until January 1962

One man continued his training in mat making under the Ministry of Labour Training Scheme at the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead.

Two blind persons were in "open" employment, including one employed as a factory operative and one as a business executive, and there was one female home worker.

The home teacher paid 1,447 visits to registered blind persons and 60 to observation cases during the year.

A number of articles made by pastime workers are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Summer outings were organised to Pwllheli, Church Bay and Beaumaris while, in addition to sponsoring them, the North Wales Society for the Blind also provided funds for Christmas parties and gifts to each blind person.

The usual social activities continued throughout the year. The Social Centres have been well attended, especially at Holyhead, where a very active voluntary committee have arranged interesting programmes through the year.

Blind persons are encouraged to compete at local eisteddfodau in handicrafts. Nine persons were persuaded to send articles to this year's Anglesey festival, winning first, second and third prizes. It is regretted however that whilst keen interest is being maintained in handicrafts, the learning of Braille and Moon is diminishing, due probably to blindness coming on in later years and the introduction of wireless giving them all the information and entertainment required. The regular readers however continue to make good use of the library services provided.

Wireless sets are loaned by the R.N.I.B. and batteries are supplied through the Home Teacher. Repairs are arranged free of charge through the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Holidays were arranged for nine persons during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele.

### Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 15 newly registered blind persons their condition was due to cataract in 8 cases. Three were considered to require treatment, and this has now been given in one case. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

### Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Under the Council's scheme the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf continued to act as the authority's agents.

Details of the work done by the Society's officer are given below

No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1961 .....	35
New Cases .....	2
Number died .....	2
Number left Anglesey .....	1
No. on Register at 31st December, 1961 .....	34

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1961 :

Number of Deaf and Dumb : Adults .....	17
Children .....	4
Number Deaf with Speech : Adults .....	13
Number Deaf/Blind with Speech : Adults .....	—
Total .....	34

### Chiropody

A chiropody scheme was introduced in May 1960 under which certain classes of persons are eligible to obtain treatment from the chiropodist of their choice selected from a number of qualified chiropodists who have agreed to serve on a panel for the purpose. The eligible groups are: persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

Initially, treatment was only made available at the chiropodist's surgery, but in December the arrangements were extended to allow treatment to be given in their own home for certain selected cases. A charge of 2/- per treatment is made in each case, the balance of the cost being met by the Council. There has been considerable delay in reaching agreement at a national level on the scale of payments to be made to chiropodists, but fortunately five local chiropodists agreed to operate the scheme on the understanding that a retrospective adjustment in their fees would be made when the national scale is settled.

During the year 231 new cases were seen and a total of 1,208 treatments given. All these cases were persons of pensionable age. In addition, one expectant mother received one treatment.

### Meals-on-Wheels

The provision of hot cooked mid-day meals on one or more days a week to elderly people living alone is arranged in this county in three ways. At Beaumaris and Holyhead, meals are provided by the W.V.S., the local committee having been assisted by an initial grant from the County Council. At Amlwch, the W.V.S. are responsible for the delivery of meals, but these are prepared in the canteen of the primary school (during term-time) or in the canteen of the Associated Ocel Company (during school holidays); 1,189 meals were supplied from the school canteen and 399 from the Associated Ocel Company. The welfare committee is responsible for meeting the difference between the charge made to the recipient for

the meal and the cost incurred by the school meals service or of the company as the case may be. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily and it would seem to be one that could with advantage be developed elsewhere.

Close to Llys y Gwynt, one of our homes for the aged, there is a group of bungalows, most of them occupied by elderly people. It was found that several of these old people wished to take advantage of a "meals-on-wheels" service, but the W.V.S. kitchen was already working nearly to capacity. We therefore arranged for a hot meal to be delivered to them on three days a week (including Sunday) from the kitchen at Llys y Gwynt. This arrangement, too, has worked satisfactorily and the kitchen staff and the gardener (who delivers the meals in his dinner hour) at Llys y Gwynt are to be commended for their part in this good work ; 931 meals were supplied from this source.

No expansion of the service took place during the year, but arrangements were in hand to extend the service during 1962.

### **Welfare of the General Classes of Handicapped Persons**

During the year the Council appointed their first full-time Social Welfare Worker (Miss C. Jones) and she commenced duties in September.

The review of all persons known or suspected to come within the group of the general classes of handicapped persons was completed in the early part of the year by Mrs. Margaret G. Lloyd in place of Mrs. N. Wheldon (who had to withdraw owing to family difficulties). A full report was submitted to the Council on the findings of these two social workers. With the arrival of our own full-time social worker the development of the services for the general classes of handicapped persons made considerable progress. At the end of the year there were 57 persons on the register ; in addition, there were a further 153 handicapped persons who came to our notice during the year, whose names were placed on a supplementary register.

Social clubs were organised under the auspices of the Anglesey Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons in Holyhead and Llangefni—both clubs proving very successful. Co-operation with voluntary bodies was maintained at a high level and I was glad to note the appointment of a Wales Organiser for the National Spastic Society. Mr. Kingsley Davies, the Welsh Organiser, has already given valuable service, both practically and consultatively, in connection with the welfare of spastic persons in the county.

The Council continued its contribution towards the cost of a scheme for the instruction in crafts of homebound handicapped persons which had been launched by the Anglesey Branch of the



British Red Cross Society. This has proved a great boon to a number of unfortunate people—29 such persons were helped during the year.

The teacher also visited one of the Old People's Homes regularly and several residents have taken up handicrafts as a result of her efforts.

The Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons continued its useful activities during the year and a number of cases referred by the department to the society received practical help in a variety of ways.

## THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

### Pasteurisation

There are two pasteurisation plants in the county and weekly visits of inspection (including milk sampling) are paid to both plants by the county health officer. He reports that both plants were well organised and adequately supervised throughout 1961.

276 milk samples were taken (275 T.T. pasteurised and 1 pasteurised). All these samples, passed the Phosphatase test.

549 milk bottle rinses were also examined, 519 of which proved satisfactory, 3 fairly satisfactory and 27 unsatisfactory. 20 churn rinses were examined of which 17 proved satisfactory, 1 fairly satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

35 swabs of different parts of the equipment of one of the plants were also submitted for examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

On October 1st, 1960, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, became operative and the issue of licences to milk dealers, using the special designations (Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised) in relation to milk sold by them, became the duty of the Food and Drugs Authority, in this case the County Council.

The premises of existing licensees were inspected before licences were renewed as were the premises of new applicants.

No. of licences renewed 1st January, 1961.....	81
--	----

No. of new licences issued during the year .....	25
--	----

The main changes in the Regulations as regards licensing of dealers are as follows :

- (1) the dealer's licence no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority :
- (2) a new form of licence, the dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence, is introduced which authorises the use of special designations where the milk is sold in the container as received from the pasteurising or sterilising plant.

Dealer's licences issued on or after 1st January, 1961, are valid for five years from that date and will be renewable for subsequent quinquennial periods.

**Report of the Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department  
upon the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and other  
allied duties.**

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

**“(i) Compositional Quality of Food**

During the year 142 samples of food as set out in the table below were submitted to the public analyst for chemical analyses :

<i>Food</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>	<i>Number 'Not Genuine'</i>
Alcoholic Drinks .....	1	—
Beverages .....	13	2
Cereals and Flour Confectionery ...	4	—
Condiments .....	2	—
Confectionery .....	14	2
Fish Products .....	4	—
Fruit and Vegetables (raw & tinned)	24	—
Honey .....	1	—
Ice Cream .....	7	3
Iced Lollies .....	5	1
Meat and Meat Products .....	28	4
Medicines... ..	6	—
Milk .....	23	8
Milk Products .....	8	—
Pickles .....	2	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>21</b>

The following samples were reported by the public analyst as being “not genuine” :

(a) *Milk*.—Of the 8 “non-genuine” samples of milk, 7 were reported as being deficient in fat content. These samples originated from the milk vending machines of one producer. Visits to the farm during milking times and the taking of ‘appeal-to-cow’ samples indicated that the deficiencies were due to bad mixing before cartoning. The fat deficiencies were between 6 per cent. and 13 per cent. A series of advisory visits, supported by sampling, seems to have been successful as all recent samples have been reported as genuine.

The remaining sample was of raw milk being sold under the designation ‘pasteurised,’ and arose out of the use of a creamery bottle by a producer-retailer.

(b) *Meat Products*.—Proceedings were instituted in respect of the sale of a meat pie the interior of which contained extensive mould. The defendant was fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.

Three samples of sausages infringed the Preservatives in Food Regulations; one because a preservative was declared but absent, and two because it was present and not declared. In each case advisory action was taken.

(c) *Beverages*.—Two samples of orange drink were reported as being unsatisfactory because of the presence of dead insects and wild yeast deposits on the bottles. Proceedings were instituted and the defendants fined £25 in respect of each sample.

(d) *Confectionery*.—Chocolate—labelled as “Cherry Brandy Flavoured Cream.” In view of the ambiguity of the wording, the manufacturers were approached and have agreed to amend the labels.

Chocolate eclairs—stated to contain cream but reported to contain a proportion of vegetable fat. The manufacturers were approached and follow-up samples were reported as genuine.

(e) *Ice cream*.—Three samples of pre-packed ice cream were reported to contain undeclared vegetable fat. Subsequent samples were genuine.

(f) *Iced Lollies*.—Samples of iced lollies were submitted to the public analyst with particular reference to their acidity. The pH values varied between 3.1 and 3.8. One sample did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order but the manufacturers agreed to make the necessary amendments.

(g) *Pickles*.—A sample of pickle contained sliced cucumber falsely described as gherkin. The label has been amended.

A few years ago the lead content in beer, due to the use of lead pipes was a matter of some concern. Samples were taken from every public house in the county where such pipes were used and, although only in one instance did the lead content exceed the permitted amount, the information obtained was used to persuade all but two premises to change their pipes to stainless steel or plastic. Samples were taken regularly from these two premises and it is now that it can be reported that changes have been made in these, so that no lead pipes are in use for this purpose in the county.

Information was received that a dye, prohibited from the manufacture of food, had been used in the manufacture of rock. The dye was considered to be extremely injurious to health, and the analyst felt that the possibility of this dye being used in rock sold in Anglesey should not be ignored. Samples of rock were purchased all over the county and submitted to examination. None was found. Thanks to the co-operation of the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Hospital Authorities, these examinations cost nothing.



Four samples of tinned rhubarb were submitted for examination. Although reported as genuine, the analyst stated that in each case the internal side of the tin underneath the lacquer showed evidence of some corrosion but no significant metallic contamination could be found in the fruit. These observations were passed on to the packers.

Complaint was received concerning new potatoes which had an objectionable bitter taste. A sample of the potatoes was submitted to the public analyst who reported that, while metallic contamination (arsenic, etc.) was absent, 'a bitter tasting alkaloid, solanine, was present to the extent of 40 mgm. per 100 grams.' Solanine, a natural component of potatoes, is usually present only to the extent of 2 to 10 mgm. per 100 grams. Several samples of potatoes from farms in the county have since been submitted for similar examination. The analyst has reported that the solanine content was 'normal,' ranging from 2.2 mgm. to 4.6 mgm. per 100 grams.

A tin of peas, purchased by an officer of this department, was found to contain a 'foreign body'—a stone, very similar in size to a pea. After consulting the public analyst the matter was taken up with both the manufacturers and the Food and Drugs authority of their area. In view of the reports received of the care taken in manufacture it was decided that a 'caution' as to future action would suffice.

Seven samples of fruit and vegetables were submitted for examination for pesticide residues ; negative results were reported in all cases.

In addition to samples submitted to the public analyst, 138 samples of milk were examined in the department for butter-fat and other solids. Samples suspected as being non-genuine were followed up by samples submitted to the public analyst.

## (ii) Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus

During the year, 665 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for tuberculosis and brucella abortus. The 639 results received were classified as follows :

Negative results .....	609
Evidence of Tuberculosis .....	—
Evidence of Brucella Abortus .....	14
Void samples .....	16

In every case each positive brucella report was followed up by a restriction notice issued by the District Council. At the end of the year there were 6 such notices in force.

Whenever a positive brucella abortus report is received individual cow samples are taken with a view to detecting the offending animal. This information is passed on to the District Council so that any

restriction notice can apply only to specific animals rather than a whole herd. Inspection visits are made to ensure that milk from the affected animals is isolated from that intended for human consumption without being heat-treated.

**(iii) The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1955**

This Order requires that all milk sold in Anglesey for human consumption shall be sold under one of the permitted designations, that is, Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), Pasteurised and Sterilized.

One licence-holder was fined £2 for leaving milk, other than on final delivery to a consumer, on the public highway.

During the year, 840 samples of milk from retail supplies were submitted for examination (553 raw and 287 heat-treated). 16 per cent. of the raw milk was reported as unsatisfactory. In the case of producer-retailers, details of unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food for follow-up action. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that all the heat-treated samples were satisfactory.

**(iv) Ice Cream**

During the year, 445 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The high standard reported last year has been maintained, the samples being graded as follows :

Grade I—408 ; Grade II—23 ; Grade III—10 ; Grade IV—4.

**(v) Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933—1941**

At December 31st, 1961, 100 premises were registered for the sale of Poisons listed in Part II of the Poisons List. Regular visits failed to reveal any breach of the storage and labelling conditions.

H. A. THOMAS  
*Chief Inspector."*

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## Housing

Table 40 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1961, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 40

District.	*No. of houses built or under construction		Increase since 31 Dec., 1960		No. of Temp. Houses completed	Total No. of houses built or under construct'n per 1,000 population
	by council	by private builders	council	private		
Beaumaris Bor. ....	141	7	—	—	30	92.7
Amlwch Urban .....	218	58	8	5	—	94.8
Holyhead Urban ...	737	78	29	8	62	85.3
Llangefni Urban ...	468	43	—	4	50	181.6
Menai B. Urban .....	106	184	—	15	—	128.3
Aethwy Rural .....	325	141	—	32	—	44.4
Twrcelyn Rural ...	243	255	6	56	—	63.4
Valley Rural .....	514	333	24	67	—	65.7
Totals .....	2,752	1,099	67	187	142	77.2

\*Excludes temporary houses completed.

†Includes rebuilding of war destroyed buildings.

Table 41

# HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Beaumaris .....	73	72	73	73	80	81	93
Amlwch .....	59	67	73	75	80	85	95
Holyhead .....	38	61	63	67	72	81	85
Llangefni .....	168	178	194	190	182	186	182
Menai Bridge...	89	97	101	115	126	132	128
Aethwy .....	34	35	36	38	39	41	44
Twrcelyn .....	34	37	39	41	47	52	63
Valley .....	34	37	40	44	50	61	66

## Water Supplies

Work on the construction of the *County Water Scheme* continued during the year and the following note by the County Water Engineer gives details of the progress made :

### (a) *Development during 1961 :*

Mainlaying was completed in the Burwen to Amlwch, Newborough, Part of Soar, Porthdafarch, Llanfairynghornwy, Rhoscolyn and Llantrisant areas.

Mains were under construction in the Dwyran and Llanddaniel areas.

### (b) *Lengths of main laid during 1961 :*

By Contract .....	970 lin. yards.
By Department labour .....	30,256 lin. yards.

### (c) *New Supplies :*

The following schedule shows the number of new supplies installed during 1961 :

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of premises connected.</i>
Beaumaris .....	4
Amlwch .....	40
Llangefni .....	10
Menai Bridge .....	20
Holyhead .....	91
Aethwy .....	133
Twrcelyn .....	158
Valley .....	320

## Fluoridation

The treatment of the Gwalchmai zone continued without serious interruption throughout the year.

The control of the process depends on a number of independent checks :

- the volume of saturated solution fed into supply can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the weight of sodium fluoride fed into the saturator can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the level of fluoride in the mains water is estimated colorimetrically three times daily ;
- spot samples are taken in the distribution at weekly intervals for analysis by the Government Chemist.

The results of all these checks are analysed by the Government Chemist once monthly and a report made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

These reports during 1961 showed that the level of fluoride was being maintained steadily at 0.9 to 1.0 parts per million parts of water.

## Report by the County Health Officer

### "Water Supply Situation in the County

During the winter months the county main piped water supplies are sampled on the periphery of the distribution system at 14-day intervals, except for Holyhead supply, which is sampled weekly. There are 28 regular sampling points and should an unsatisfactory report be received sampling is immediately intensified in that area to discover the extent of possible pollution.

The Water Department is kept informed of all sample results as a routine measure and on receipt of information that an unsatisfactory report is to hand, immediate action is taken to ensure a wholesome supply of water in the affected area.

In fixing the sampling points due regard is had for the reserve water supplies, such as Maelog Lake, Rhosneigr and Plas Bach, Benllech, which are brought into use during peak demand periods of the year.

Routine samples of water are also taken from the private piped supplies in the county.

With the completion of the main laying contract covering the North Western end of the county the major villages are all supplied with mains water and it has become possible to supply a large number of farms and other premises from the mains en route to the villages.

Cemaes Bay, which hitherto had an independent supply of water from the Afon Wygir, has been joined up to the county scheme. The local supply is retained as standby.

Table 42

### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Supply</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Classification</i>				
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cefni (County Supply) .....	1,104	4	11	7	1,126
Cemaes .....	31	—	—	—	31
Total .....	1,135	4	11	7	1,157

On analysing the 18 Class III and IV samples, 10 were found in Holyhead, 1 in Llanfairpwll (upper village), 2 in Beaumaris, 1 in Moelfre, 3 in Brynsiencyn and 1 in Talwrn.



The ten adverse reports on Holyhead samples may appear to be high but are in fact all from one batch of intensified sampling following a breakdown of the chlorinator on Cwm reservoir.

The remaining unsatisfactory samples could be accounted for by reversal of flow in the mains due to extension works and "dead ends" of mains in need of flushing. Flushing of the mains restored the position to normal.

Complaints of discoloration and taste of mains water were investigated during the year and action taken where necessary.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food scheme of grant aid for the provision of a wholesome supply of water from local sources for farms that are too far from the mains piped supply continues, and several farms are able to take advantage of the scheme as the county abounds in springs and wells of varying output. The scheme also provides grant aid for farms that are able to connect to the mains supply. Protective works around the sources, pump houses and high level storage tanks are erected and although the grant aid is meant to ensure a supply of water to the fields and farm buildings a useful side effect as far as the housewife is concerned, is the provision of modern town amenities in the farm house, especially where electricity is also available.

Before the claim for grant for these water supply schemes can be paid, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requires a certificate from the Water Authority stating that the water is wholesome for domestic use.

Where applicants for registration and licences under the Milk and Dairies Regulations use water for dairy purposes from public wells, samples of the water are taken to test its suitability for such use.

Of 83 samples taken from wells and springs, both public and private, 27 proved to be satisfactory and 56 not satisfactory.

As the number of unsatisfactory samples may seem unduly high compared with the satisfactory results, it should be explained that all the wells in Anglesey are surface wells and it is inevitable that some contamination gets into them and also that many samples were taken from wells under construction and as exploratory samples to see if wells were worth protecting or reconstructing.

The owners of a large number of houses in the rural areas where no mains supply exist are improving wells, springs, etc., with protective works, building storage tanks and piping the water into the houses to provide for full sanitary services and domestic water systems. The Improvement Grants made under the Housing Acts which are administered by the district councils have proved to be an incentive to carry out this type of work.

There are three private piped water supply schemes in the county supplying a military establishment, a holiday estate and a housing estate.

The water in each case receives some form of purification treatment and with the exception of the military establishment (which is under military control) the water is sampled regularly for bacteriological examination. The approximate number of people supplied by these schemes at peak periods of the year (excluding the military establishment) is 250.

### Public Health Act, 1936—Section 138

This section as amended by the Water Act, 1945, enables the county council, by the powers delegated to them under Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1936, *inter alia*, to require the owner of a house to provide a supply of wholesome water in the house by connecting it to the local authority water mains.

The Council must be satisfied that there is not a wholesome supply of water piped into the house and that having regard to all the circumstances it is reasonable to require the owner to make the necessary provision.

As the network of mains extend and water becomes available, surveys of the areas supplied are made with a view to private dwellings being connected to the mains supply.

In cases where it is considered reasonable to provide a wholesome supply of piped water into the houses, an informal letter is sent to the owner of the house, and, where necessary, this is followed by a statutory notice.

There were no cases of enforcement of this section in default of compliance during the year and a clause in the new Public Health Bill to amend the power to recover a maximum of £20 under sub-section 3 of Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, is welcome; the passage of the Bill through Parliament had however the effect of slowing up surveys and deferring service of notices and consequent enforcements until the new Act (Public Health Act, 1961) came into force in October. The substitution of "sixty" for "twenty" pounds in Section 78 of the new Act made the implementation of this Section a practicable possibility once again.

Since 1954, when inspection of premises under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were commenced, to December 31st, 1961, there have been 89 cases of enforcement.

In accordance with the County Council's policy of encouraging voluntary connections to the mains, several follow up and reinspection visits were paid to the villages and districts where surveys had been completed.

The table overleaf shows the position from the date surveys were started in May 1954 to December 31st, 1961.



Table 43

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER SECT. 138—PUBLIC HEALTH  
ACT, 1936

Position as at 31st December, 1961

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Year ins p.</i>	<i>No. of properties considered suitable for action under Sect. 138</i>	<i>No. of properties connected</i>	<i>No. of properties not connected</i>
Bodffordd .....	1954	23	23	—
Pentre Uchaf, Llanfairpwll .....	1954	16	15	1
Newborough Sect. I .....	1954	66	60	6
Brynsiencyn .....	1954	43	39	4
Dwyran .....	1954	24	21	3
Llanddaniel .....	1954	37	35	2
Holland Arms and Llangaffo .....	1955	20	20	—
Newborough Sect. II .....	1955	6	6	—
Malltraeth .....	1955	18	18	—
Cemaes and Tregle .....	1955	86	84	2
Llanfechell .....	1955	27	27	—
Ty Croes .....	1955	38	38	—
Pencarnisiog .....	1955	18	18	—
Llangaffo Sect. II .....	1956	13	13	—
Gwalchmai Uchaf and Dothan .....	1956	19	19	—
Trefdraeth, Bodorgan and Hermon .....	1956	13	13	—
Llanfairpwll Sect. I .....	1957	10	10	—
Amlwch Sect. I .....	1956	12	11	1
Llandyfrydog .....	1956	2	1	1
Llanddeusant .....	1957	34	29	5
Llanfigael .....	1957	3	3	—
Llanfwrog .....	1957	13	12	1
Llanfachraeth and Llanynghenedl .....	1957	39	35	4
Llanfaelog .....	1957	17	17	—
Aberffraw .....	1957	17	17	—
Bodedern .....	1957	50	45	5
Llanerchymedd .....	1957	88	64	24
Llanfairpwll Sect. II .....	1958	8	8	—
Bodorgan School to A5 .....	1958	9	8	1
Rhostrehwfa—Corn Hir .....	1958	8	5	3
Cefn Uchaf—Tai Lawr .....	1959	6	6	—
Glanrafon .....	1959	16	14	2
Carmel—Trefor .....	1959	11	8	3
Bryngwran and Capel Gwyn .....	1959	30	26	4
Caergeiliog .....	1959	13	12	1
Holyhead .....	1959/60	9	7	2
Llanfairpwll Sect. III .....	1960	63	17	46
Gwalchmai .....	1960	30	24	6
Gærwen .....	1960	20	16	4
Totals .....		975	844	131

The figures in the column "No. of properties considered suitable for action . . ." vary from year to year. This is due to deletions (for instance when two houses are converted into one or houses are closed voluntarily by the owner) or additions (as when a house listed for demolition is reconstructed and connected to the main supply of water). Many of the houses in the "not connected" column are awaiting sanction for Improvement Grants, while others are vacant and therefore not actionable.

### Well Water Supplies

Since the County Council took over the public wells on 1st October, 1954, 29 have been closed for various reasons and replaced by main piped supplies.

Many public wells are gradually falling into disuse in districts as an increasing number of houses connect to local authority main water supplies. The number of public wells stands at 330, which includes some of those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The work of routine inspection of the wells is carried out jointly with the Water Department Inspectors.

Special visits are made on receipt of complaints and any repairs or renewals are put in hand as soon as possible.

In districts where it is not expected to lay main supplies in the foreseeable future, works of improvement are being carried out on public wells as occasion arises.

I WYNN JONES."

### Food Hygiene Regulations

One prosecution was instituted by the council under the above regulations during 1961. Liaison is maintained with the sanitary authorities whereby any apparent infringements of the regulations observed by members of the council's staff are brought to the notice of the public health inspector of the district concerned.

### Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1961 :

*Llangefni Urban District Council :*

*New Sewerage Works.*

The plant is now working satisfactorily.

*Extensions—Rhosmeirch :* Branch sewers completed during the year and several house connections made to the new sewer.

*Penmynydd*: Sewer completed during the year—12 house connections made to the new sewer.

*Lon Clai*: Completed. Some house connections made.

*Future Development*:

Plans for the construction of a new Flume Chamber with a Lea Recorder for sewage flow and major duplication of sewer at Mill Street, also relay sewers at High Street, Bridge Street and Isgraig were approved during the year.

*Menai Bridge Urban District Council*

The only development in Sewage Disposal during the year ending December 1961 was the extension of sewer and surface water drain from Trem Eryri to the Gors Goch building estate.

*Beaumaris Borough Council*

An enquiry into the Council's proposals in respect of the Improvement of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal System under the Clean Rivers (Estuaries and Tidal Waters) Act, 1960, was held, and as a result the proposals were approved of in the form originally submitted to the Welsh Office.

As a result of the successful outcome of the enquiry detailed drawings were commenced. Towards the end of the year two officers of the Welsh Office, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, visited Beaumaris in connection with the Council's application for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. This application has been refused. The Council then decided to apply to the Anglesey County Council for a grant under the Local Government Act, 1958.

*Aethwy Rural District Council*

*Llanfairpwll*.—First stage of sewer laying is about 80 per cent complete.

Second stage of the work will be completed within a year.

When both stages are completed the whole of the village will be served by a public sewer.

No sewage disposal works being constructed at present, the sewage being discharged directly into the Menai Straits.

*Dwyran*.—The comprehensive sewerage scheme at Dwyran should be completed by December. The whole village will then be served by a public sewer. The Sewage Disposal Works will give partial treatment only as there are no filters being constructed at present.

*Gaerwen*—The comprehensive scheme now being carried out should be completed in August. When complete the whole village will be served by a public sewer and the sewerage will be given full treatment at the works.

*Malltraeth*—The comprehensive sewerage scheme for Malltraeth (including Hermon) will be commenced in 1962.

*Llandegfan*—The Council has already received the preliminary report of the Consulting Engineers regarding a comprehensive sewerage scheme for the whole of the Llandegfan and Glyn Garth areas. The Engineers are at present surveying this area for the preparation of details of the scheme.

#### *Amlwch Urban District Council*

The Council have asked their Consulting Engineers to draw out a scheme for improving the disposal of sewage at Bull Bay. The position, otherwise, is the same as reported in the Annual District Report for 1960.

#### *Holyhead Urban District Council*

The only sewage disposal development within the urban area was the completion of the West Holyhead Sewerage Scheme for serving a part of the area of the Valley R.D.C. and a part of the area of the U.D.C. The completion of this scheme will allow in due course of the replacement of 19 pail closets by water closets and the connection of another 12 houses to the sewer as well as opening up an extensive area for development purposes.

#### *Twrcelyn Rural District Council*

*Llanerchymedd*: This scheme came into operation during December 1961.

*Moelfre*: The work on this scheme was well on the way to completion at the end of the year.

*Benllech*: The work on this scheme was well on the way to completion at the end of the year.

It was anticipated that the Moelfre and Benllech schemes would come into operation during the early months of 1962; this proved to be so.

During the latter end of the year the Council issued instructions to its Consulting Engineers to prepare sewerage schemes for the villages of Llanfechell and Penysarn.

*Valley Rural District Council*—Sewerage schemes.

*Gorad, Caergeiliog and Llanfachraeth*: Nearing completion at the end of the year. Expected to be completed early in 1962.

*Llanddeusant*: Ministerial consent for the commencement of the scheme expected early in 1962.

*Llanfaethlu*: Completed.

*Llanrhyddlad and Rhydwyn*: Difficulties encountered on siting of outfall from sewage disposal works. Expected to commence 1962.

*Trearddur Bay Extension Scheme No. 1*: In the report stage.

*Llynfaes, Llanfaelog and Pencarnisiog*: In the report stage.

*West Holyhead*: Completed.

## APPENDIX "A."

## CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1961-62

Chairman: J. F. Chadwick, Esq., B.A., M.C.

Vice-Chairman: Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

The Marquess of Anglesey.

Mrs. M. A. Edwards.

\*Miss I. Johnston.

Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.

Mrs. J. Morris.

Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

\*Mr. Frank Bell.

Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.

\*†Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes.

\*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mr. R. Gray.

Mr. G. W. Gruffydd.

Mr. Owen Griffith.

Rev. J. D. Griffith.

\*Dr. T. Alun Griffith, J.P.

Capt. W. Eilian Herbert.

Mr. R. Ll. Hughes.

Rev. D. R. Hughes.

Mr. O. T. L. Huws.

Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.

Mr. William Jones (Lledwigan)

\*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.

Mr. W. A. Pritchard-Jones.

Mr. R. J. Jones.

Mr. W. P. Jones.

Mr. Llewelyn Lewis.

Mr. W. Charles Owen.

Mr. Hugh Pritchard.

Mr. Edgar Robens.

†Capt. A. Robertson.

Mr. John Roberts.

Mr. D. Thomas.

Mr. D. Ellis Thomas.

Rev. D. J. M. Williams.

Mr. D. Manley Williams.

Mr. Gordon Williams.

Mr. R. Pierce Williams.

\*Prof. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.

\*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.



## APPENDIX "B."

# STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## 1961

County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer.	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers.	†G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., BCh., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B. C.P.H. (Part-time) †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer	H. Levison, B.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.
Dental Officers.	Elwyn Jones, L.D.S. H. W. Evans, B.D.S.
Dental Attendants.	Mrs. Gwen Davies (Left 31.3.61) Miss S. M. Williams. Miss M. A. Underhill. Miss G. Roberts (Commenced 1/8/61)
Consulting Obstetricians.	*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Paediatrician.	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Chest Physician.	*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consulting Ophthalmologists.	*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O., *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeons.	*Prof. B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch.(Orth.) F.R.C.S.
Consulting Venerealologist.	*H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

† Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

\* Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Mental Welfare Officers.

R. J. Jones, Bryn Meini Farm, Llanfaglog  
(Tel. Rhosneigr 442)  
H. Betts, D.P.A., 39 Pennant, Llangefni.  
W. A. Pretty, Fair View, Llanfairpwll.  
(Tel. Llanfairpwll 241).

Social Welfare Officer.

Miss C. Jones (Commenced 1/9/61)

County Health Officer.

I. Wynne Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant.  
Clerical Staff.

Horace Betts, D.P.A.  
Maldwyn Jones.  
Mrs. E. Griffith. (To 31/3/61)  
Miss H. A. Roberts.  
Miss E. M. Jones.  
Miss O. Ll. Edwards.  
Miss J. Owen. (Left 31/7/61)  
Miss H. Davies (Commenced 6/2/61)  
Miss I. G. Hughes (Commenced 30/1/61)  
Miss R. Jones (Commenced 1/8/61)  
Miss M. Jones (Commenced 1/8/61)

Deputy Ambulance Officer.

W. T. Rowlands.

Administrative Assist. (Welfare)

Mrs. Gladys Griffith.

#### ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the County Council.

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Architect.

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.,

County Treasurer.

A. I. Peake, F.I.M.T.A.

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A.

Public Analyst.

J. G. Sherrat, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer.

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer.

A. B. Groves, B.Sc.(Hons.) A.M.I.C.E.,  
M.I.W.E.

#### NURSING STAFF.

Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer.

Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,  
H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors.

\*Mrs. G. Rowlands.  
\*Miss E. C. Pritchard.  
\*Miss M. C. Williams.  
\*Miss A. Williams.

- \*Mrs. M. E. Ll. Williams (Commenced 24/6/61)
- Mrs. A. E. Jones (Commenced 1/3/61)
- \*Miss E. Hughes.
- \*Mrs. M. M. Williams. (Temporary).
- \*Miss M. E. Gravelle.
- Mrs. B. Williams. (Left 28/2/61)
- \*Miss G. Foulkes.
- \*Miss E. M. Davies.

\*Also School Nurses.

#### District Nurse/Midwives.

- Nurse C. Davies, Gesail Gam, Llanddaniel (Tel. Gaerwen 667).
- Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris, (Tel. Beaumaris 83).
- Nurse E. M. Hughes, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, Newborough. (Tel. Newborough 213).
- Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Ball, Llanfechell. (Tel. Cemaes Bay 247).
- Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2029).
- Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 96)
- Nurse E. Parry, Haulfre, Bethesda Street, Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396).
- Nurse G. Price, Gwynant, Penrhos, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2700).
- Nurse E. Helsby Hughes, Ty'n Rhos, Penysarn. (Tel. Amlwch 574).
- Nurse S. Owen, Bodrewyn, Cleveland Ave., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2578).
- Nurse D. Williams, 7, Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 100).
- Nurse A. M. Parry, Cartref, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246).
- Nurse Mair Shakeshaft, Brig-y-Don, Benllech. (Tel. Tyn-y-gongl 359).
- Nurse K. Jones, Tyddyn Herbert, Llanerchymedd. (Tel. Llan'm'dd 224).
- Nurse E. M. Davies, Gwynant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3323).

#### OTHER STAFF

##### Matrons—Homes for the Aged.

Llys-y-Gwynt.  
Park Mount.  
Garreglwyd.

Miss Sarah E. Williams.  
Miss Ellen Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N.

##### Home Teacher for the Blind.

Miss Dilys Jones.

##### Supervisor of Junior Training Centre.

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

## APPENDIX "C."

## PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH .....	2 p.m.	Glanrafon	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD .....	2 p.m.	St. David's Priory	Every Wednesday.
LLANGFNI .....	2 p.m.	Isgraig Clinic.	1st and 3rd Thursday.

## PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH ... ..	Court Room	1st and 3rd Thursday
ABERFFRAW ... ..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BEAUMARIS ... ..	The Old Gaol	1st and 3rd Thursday
CEMAES BAY ... ..	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday
GWALCHMAI ... ..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
HOLYHEAD ... ..	St. David's Priory	2nd and 4th Thursday
LLANGFNI ... ..	Isgraig Clinic	2nd and 4th Thursday
LLANFAETHLU ... ..	Coffee House	2nd and 4th Friday
LLANFAIRPWLL ... ..	Presbyterian Church	2nd and 4th Friday
MARIANGLAS ... ..	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE ... ..	4 High Street	1st and 3rd Thursday
NEWBOROUGH ... ..	Memorial Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday
VALLEY ... ..	Court Room	2nd and 4th Monday

## APPENDIX "D."

## AREA POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1961

District	Area in Acres	Population				Live Births	Deaths
		Census 1951	Census 1961	Mid-year 1961			
Amlwch .....	4,494	2,700	2,910	2,910	53	52	
Beaumaris .....	3,135	2,128	1,960	1,920	27	24	
Holyhead .....	730	10,569	10,408	10,280	202	139	
Llangfni .....	2,510	2,225	3,209	3,090	67	44	
Menai Bridge .....	824	1,855	2,337	2,260	33	32	
Urban .....	11,693	19,477	20,824	20,460	382	291	
Aethwy .....	52,352	10,434	10,214	10,490	165	144	
Twrcelyn .....	53,865	8,569	7,992	7,860	135	102	
Valley .....	58,784	12,157	12,670	12,900	217	176	
Rural .....	165,001	31,160	30,876	31,250	517	422	
Anglesey .....	176,694	50,637	51,700	51,710	899	713	

## ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate for</i>				
		<i>All Causes</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Respir- atory Diseases</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Heart Disease</i>
Amlwch .....	18.2	17.9	0.0	1.0	4.8	5.5
Beaumaris .....	14.1	12.5	0.0	0.5	2.1	4.2
Holyhead .....	19.6	13.5	0.2	0.8	2.5	4.8
Llangefni .....	21.7	14.2	0.0	1.0	1.3	5.5
Menai Bridge .....	14.6	14.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	4.0
Urban .....	18.7	14.2	0.1	0.9	2.6	4.8
Aethwy .....	15.7	13.7	0.1	1.0	2.1	4.6
Twrcelyn .....	17.2	13.0	0.0	0.6	2.8	3.4
Valley .....	16.8	13.6	0.0	0.8	2.5	4.0
Rural .....	16.5	13.5	0.03	0.9	2.4	4.1
Anglesey .....	17.4	13.8	0.06	0.9	2.5	4.4

## INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths No.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>Stillbirths No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>	<i>Maternal No.</i>	<i>Deaths Rate**</i>
Amlwch .....	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—
Beaumaris .....	—	0.0	1	35.7	—	—
Holyhead .....	3	14.9	5	24.2	—	—
Llangefni .....	3	44.8	2	29.0	—	—
Menai Bridge .....	1	30.3	—	0.0	—	—
Urban .....	7	18.3	8	20.5	—	—
Aethwy .....	3	18.2	2	12.0	—	—
Twrcelyn .....	2	14.8	4	28.8	—	—
Valley .....	6	27.6	4	18.1	—	—
Rural .....	11	21.3	10	19.0	—	—
Anglesey .....	18	20.0	18	19.6	—	—

\* per 1,000 live births,

\*\* per 1,000 births (live and still).

